THE WAR OF THE COMPROMISES.

ry Thereof, Showing Who Were Their Champions and What Became of Them—List of the Names of the Princi-pal Debaters—The Secession Movements in the Senate and House—Overwhelming Petitions in Favor of Some Adjust-ment-Crittenden's Pian Far Ahead-Useful Informationfor Preservation-Brief and Comprehensive Record of What Congress Has Thus Par Done to Save the Union, &c., &c.

OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE

WARRINGTON, Feb. 28, 1961. nd session of the Thirty-sixth Congress commood on Monday, December 3, 1860. Sixteen Senators re absent, including eight from States that have se-ted since the session opened, viz:—Benjamin and isided, of Louisiana; Chemut and Hammond, of South Carolina; Iverson and Toembe, of Georgia; Clay, of Alabama; and Mallory, of Fiorida. All excepting the South Carolina Senators subsequently appeared and took part in the proceedings, until the period of their withdrawal from the Senate. All the States and organized Territoties were represented in the House on the first day of the

he first movement pertinent to the perilous condition the country was a motion made by Mr. Boteler in the age as related to that subject be referred to a special nittee of one from each State. It was adopted, and committee subsequently appointed, with Mr. Corwin, Ohio, as chairman. On the 6th of December, in the ate, Mr. Powell, of Kentucky, offered a resolution for ntment of a committee of thirteen on the above ject, which, after a discussion extending through eral days, was finally carried, and Mr. Powell ap-

ec. 12.—In the House, a large number of propositions the state of the country were submitted, and all referto the Committee of Thirty-three. Mr. John Coch se, of New York, at this time submitted a plan of ad ment which seems to have been adopted as a basis of peromise by a majority of the propositions subse-tly offered, viz:—The re-establishment of the Misari line of 36 30, and prohibiting slavery north and

Dec. 13.-In the Senate, Mr. Johnson, of Tennesse ered joint resolutions (Senate, No. 48) proposing nts to the constitution of the United States. Dec. 17 .- In the Senate, Mr. Wade, of Ohio, delivered

ing speech on political topics. Doc. 18 -In the Senate, Mr. Crittenden, after an impres sive speech, presented his compromise resolution, pro-posing certain amendments to the constitution of the United States (Senate, No. 50). Read, passed to a second reading and ordered to be printed.

Dec. 18 .- In the House, Mr. Florence, of Penusylvania oposed certain constitutional amendments, together the the proceedings of a large meeting in Philadelphia, all of which were referred to the Committee of Thirty-

-Mr. Johnson's joint resolution came up as a tal order, and Mr. J. made a lengthy speech in sup-

teen appointed, Mr. Davis, of Mississippi, was, at his wn request, excused from serving on the same. Mr. nigh's proposition relative to constitutional amendments was referred to the committee.

Dec. 31 .- Mr. Powell, from the Committee of Thirteen ported in the Senate that they were unable to agree on any plan of adjustment. Mr. Crittenden's resoluwas made the special order for January 2 following fr. Johnson's resolution was discussed, Mr. Benjamin, of ., making a long speech on the state of the country. day, various propositions were made in the House lative to the enforcement of the laws.

the Senate, Baker, of Oregon, making the principal socih. Mr. Jeff. Davis, of Mississippi, submitted a joint solution, which, in view of events that have since ocred, possessed no little significance.

-Mr. Crittenden offered additional proposition inly with a view of submitting the question of constitual amendments to the people, and also introducing positions of Judge Douglas. Mr. Baker concluded his peech on Mr. Johnson's resolution. The report of the committee of Thirteen was taken up, and Mr. Douglas addressed the Senate two hours and a half on the state

an. 7.-Mr. Crittenden addressed the Senate at length his propositions. He was followed by Mr. Toombs, of

Same day, Mr. Etheridge, of Tennessee, submitted in he House a resolution providing for amendments to the

norial of John A. Stevens, William B. Astor, James Gallain, and others, of the most respectable citizens of New Work, relative to the perilous condition of the country.

Jan. 10.—Mr. Davis, of Mississippi, spoke in the Senate Jan. 11.-Mr. Hunter, of Virginia, spoke in favor of his

solution authorizing the President of the United States b retrocede the jurisdiction of forte arsenals, &c., to the lates in which they may be located, when such States States in which they may be located, when such States may require it. Mr. Trumbull, of Illinois, moved, as a substitute, a resolution complimenting Major Anderson. Same day, in the House, Mr. Florence, of Pennsylvania, presented a numerously signed memorial from citizens of Philadelphia in favor of Critten ien's compromise.

Jan. 12.—Sonator Seward made his celebrated speech en the state of the country.

Eame day, Messrs. Singleton, Barksdale, Davis, McRae and Lamar, representatives from Mississippi, retired from the House.

sed Lamar, representatives from Mississippi, retired from
the House.

Jan. 14.—Senator Bigler presented his compromise bill,
designating it as a mere machinery to carry out Crittenden's plan, by providing means to take the sense of the
people upon it. Mr. Powell, of Kentucky, also submitted
amendments to Crittenden's. A call was made upon the
President for information about armed resistance to the
free navigation of the Mississippi, the seizure of the Post
Office, Court House, Sub-Treasury, &c., at St. Louis, the
disposition of United States forces in Southern States, &c.
Same day, in the House, a resolution was offered favorlag the Crittenden compromise as a basis of adjustment.

Mr. Lovejoy, of Illinots, objected. Mr. Corwin, from the
Committee of Thirty-three, after a very laborious and
protracted deliberation, submitted the report of a majoristy of the committee, which closes by recommending the
plan of adjustment.

Committee of Thirty-three, after a very laborious and protracted deliberation, submitted the report of a majority of the committee, which closes by recommending the plan of adjustment.

MINORITY REPORTS.

Same day, Mesers. C. C. Washburnae and M. W. Tappan submitted a minority report, closing with the resolution efford—or to be offered, for it was not presented until the 15th—in the Senate of the United States by Mr. Clark of New Hampshire, declaring that the provisions of the constitution are ample for the preservation of the Union and the protection of all the material interests of the country. A minority report was also submitted by Peter E. Love and A. J. Hamilton, endorsing the Crittenden proposition. Another by Mr. Burch, of California, and Mr. Slout, of Oregon, for a National Convention to amend the constitution. Another by Mr. Adams, of Massachusetts, explaining the reason for his disagreement with the action of the committee. Another by Hon. Thos. A. R. Nelson, proposing certain amendments to the constitution. Another by Mr. Orries S. Ferry, declaring that because he could not endorse all the report of the majority he would endorse none. And still another—making seven in all—signed by Hon. Moses Taylor, of Louisiana; John S. Phelps, of Missouri; A. Rust, of Arkanse; Wm. G. Whitely, of Delaware, and Warren Winslow, of North Carolina, proposing constitutional amendments, the principal being the recognition and propection of slavery south of the Missouri line, or a similar one in all territory now held or hereafter soquired. All the reports were ordered to be printed, and made the special order for January 21.

CLARK, OF RAW HAMPSHIRK, HAS A SUBSTITUEZ.

Jan. 16.—In the Senate, Mr. Clark presented his substitute for Mr. Crittenden's compromise, declaring that the provisions of the constitution are amply sufficient to presented a memorial from 12,000 citizens, of all political parties, in favor of Crittenden's compromise on the another of the same object. Mr. Adrain, of Maryland, presented a memorial from

more, Summer, Ten Eyek, Trumbull, Wade and Wilson—24.

Mr. Baker, who voted with the majority, is a
republicat. The question subsequently recurred on
Clark's amendment, as a substitute for the Crittanden
proposition, and it was adopted—year, 25: navs, 23—
Mesors. Hemphill, Iverson, Sidell and Wigfall, who
might have defeated the substitute and saved the Crit-

tenden compromise, being either absent or not voting.

Mr. Simmons, of Rhode Island, made a speech.

Same day, in the House (Committee of the Whole),
Mr. Garnett, of Virginia, and Mr. Garley, of Ohio, were
among the principal speakers. Hon. I. N. Morrie, of
Illinous, delivered a very effective speech on the crisis,
its causes and the way to meet it.

Jan. 17.—Numerous petitions were presented in the
House in favor of the Crittenden compromise. Mr.

Thomas made a long speech on the crisis in Committee of
the Whole; also Hon. J. M. Ashley, of Ohio, and Hon.
Daniel E. Sickles, of New York.

Jan. 18.—In the Senate, Mr. Green, of Missouri, offered
a resolution in favor of a Constitutional Convention, and
spoke at length upon it. He was followed by Mr. Douglas
and others.

a resolution in favor of a Constitutional Convention, and spoke at length upon it. He was followed by Mr. Douglas and others.

Same day, in the House, Hon. John Sherman, of Ohio delivered a forcible speech on the state of the nation, and so did Hon. M. J. Crawford, of Georgia, and Hon. George H. Fendleton, of Ohio.

WITHDRAWAL OF FLORIDA, ALARAMA AND MISSISTIP.

Jan. 21.—In Senate, several petitions were presented in favor of the Crittenden plan from St. Louis, Fennsylvania, &c. On this day Senators Yulee and Mallory, of Florida; Clay and Fitspatrick, of Alabama, and Davis of Mississippi (his colleague, Gov. Brown, having previously adopted a similar course), withdraw from the Senate on account of the secession of their several States from the Union. Mr. Bigler's amendment to the amendment of Mr. Crittenden—known as the Crittenden-Bigler plan of adjustment—came up in order, and Mr. Bigler and several other Senators spoke.

Same day, in the House, Messrs. Houston, Moore, Clopton, Pugh, Curry and Stallworth, of Alabama, withdraw. Many petitions in favor of the Crittenden plan were presented. Hon. John S. Millson, of Virginia, made a Union speech, and so did Hon. Thes. Corwin, of Ohio.

Jan. 22.—The Crittenden-Bigler plan again discussed in the Senate, by Messrs. Wade, Hale, Mason, Powell and Douglas. In the House, the report of the Committee of Thirty-three was taken up, but no action had. More petitions were presented in favor of the Crittenden-Bigler plan; also, one from Michigan, praying for no compromise on any other ground than the abolition of slavery. Hon. S. Glemons, of Virginia, made a Union speech; as did also Hon. C. C. Washburn, of Wisconsin, and Hon. J. A. Bingham, of Ohio.

GRORGIA OUT.

Hon. C. C. Washburn, of Wisconsin, and Hon. J. A. Bingham, of Ohio.

GEORGIA CUT.

Jan. 23.—Mesers. Love, Orawford, Hardeman, Garteell, Underwood, Jackson and Jones, of Georgia, withdrew from the House, and Hon. Joshua Hill, of same State, resigned his seat. Hon. Owen Lovejoy, of Illinois, Hon. E. Etberidge, of Tennessee, and Hon. E. McFhorson, of Pennsylvania, addressed the House, each for an hour; and Mr. Montgomery, of Pennsylvania, submitted a proposition that members resign their seats.

Jan. 24.—In Senate, the Crittenden-Bigler compromise was again overslaughed to make way for the Pacific Railroad bill. Mr. Crittenden earnessty protesting against the act, and declaring that the preservation of the country was more worthy of effort than the construction of any railroad. In the House, numerous potitions in favor of Crittenden's plan were presented. Mr. Ferry spoke his hour on the state of the nation; also Hon. Albert Rust, of Arkansas.

Jan. 25.—Pattitions for Crittenden's plan continued to pour into both houses. In the House, Mr. Pottle, of New York, spoke his hour; also, Hon. T. A. R. Nelson, of Tennessee.

Jan. 26.—In the House, Mr. Alley, of Massachusetts.

New York, spoke his hour; also, Hon. T. A. R. Nelson, of Tennessee.

Jan. 26.—In the House, Mr. Alley, of Massachusetts, and Mr. Clark, of Missouri, spoke on the crists; also, Hon. John A. Gilmer, of North Carolina.

Jan. 28.—Sonator Iverson, of Georgia, withdrew. Senator Bigler presented the resolutions of the Lagislalature of Pennsylvania on the crisis. A message from the President, covering resolutions of Virginia, was presented, and gave rise to considerable discussion, in which Senator Mason, of Virginia, was the principal speaker. In the House, Mr. Rice, of Boston, presented a mammoth Union petition, signed by over 14,000 citizens of Boston. Resolutions of Maine, Pennsylvania and Tennessee on the crisis read. Mr. Florence, of Pennsylvania, presented a resolution proposing amendments to the constitution. Mr. Morris, of Illinois, wanted to ascertain the ultimatum of the slave States. Mr. Pryor, of Virginia, addressed the House.

of the slave States. Mr. Pryor, of Virginia, addressed the House.

Jan. 20.—In the House, resolutions on the crisis from the Legislature of New Jersey were presented. Messrs. Stevens, of Pennsylvania; Harris, of Maryland, and Winslow, of North Carolina, addressed the House; also Mr. Van Wick, of New York. A large number of politicins in favor of Crittendeu's plan were presented.

Jan. 30.—In the Senate, Mr. Bigier, of Pennsylvania, presented the petition of workingmen of Philadelphia, also of Chester and Montour counties, in favor of Crittendeu's compromise, and delivered a powerful Union speech on the occasion. In the House, Hon. W. R. W. Cobb, of Alabams, announced his withdrawal. Mr. Conkling, of New York, delivered an effective speech on political topics; so did Mr. Howard, of Ohio, and Mr. Stevenson, of Kentucky.

odd Mr. Howard, of Ohio, and Mr. Stovenson, of Kentucky.

Jan. 31.—In the Senate, Mr. Seward presented a memorial signed by A. A. Low, James A. Gallatin, Peter Cooper and others of a committee of 38,000 signers, making 63,000 in all who have placed their names to similar memorials in New York city alone, which Mr. Seward has himself presented—including the Chamber of Commerce—ail desiring some adjustment. Mr. Seward delivered a speech on the occasion, and was followed by Senators Magon, or Virginia; Hale, of New Hampshire; Wigfall, of Texas; Douglas, of illinois. and others. The House, evening session was addressed by Messrs. Farnsworth, Avory, Niblack and Edgerton, on the crisis.

Feb. 1.—In the Senate, Mr. Ton Eyck presented resolutions of New Jersey, and addressed the Senate. He was followed by Mr. Islaham, of California, who took as a text the peace offering of Virginia. In the House, Mr. Kellogg, of Illinois, presented his compromise resolutions. Mr. Stokes, of Tennessee, spoke. In the evening, Messrs. Killinger, Quaries and Wilson addressed the House on the state of the country.

Feb. 2.—There was some buncombe talking, but, as usual on Saturday, no business of importance was transacted.

Feb. 4.—Hon. T. I. Clingman addressed the Senate

4.—Hon. T. I. Clingman addressed the Se Virginia peace offering.

Feb. 4.—Hon.

In the Virginia peace offering.

LOUBLANA OUT.

Feb. 5.—In Senate, many Union petitions were presented from nearly every part of the country. Mr. Wigfall desired information about the troops that had been concentrated in the capital. Mr. Johnson, of Tonnessee, made a powerful speech on the orisis, taking strong grounds for the Union; Kentucky resolutions, proposing grounds for the Union; Kentucky resolutions, proposing the strong desired in the House, which is the exception of Mr. Bouconstitutional convention, were presented. In the House, the Louisians delegation, with the exception of Mr. Bou-ligny, of the New Orleans district, withdrew. Mr. Hughes, ef Maryland, spoke on the state of the Union; also Hon. Mason W. Tappan, of New Hampshire; Hen. L.

also Hon. Mason W. Tappan, of New Hampshire; Hen. L.
T. Moore, of Kentucky, and Hon. C. A. Trimble, of Ohio.
Feb. 6.—In the House, Mr. Floresce, of Pennayivania, presented the petition of 2,000 citizens of Pinladelphia who voted for Lincein, asking that the Crittenden-Bigler proposition be adopted. Memorials in favor of the enforcement of the laws were also presented by Mr. Morris, of Pennsylvania. Mesers. Humphrey and Harris, of Virginia, addressed the House, and in the evening Mesers. May nard and Wells were relieved of speeches.
Feb. 7.—In the Senate, Mr. Thomson, of New Jersey, spoke is May nord and Wells were relieved of speeches.
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Feb. 7.—In the Senate, Mr. Thomson, of New Jersey, spoke is May or of the Crittenden-Bigler plan, and his colleague, Mr. Ten Fyck, against it. Mr. Collamer, of Vermont, addressed the Senate on the border State proposition. Mr. Cameron, of Pennsylvania, presented the petition of three thousand Lincols men, asking for the adoption of the Crittenden-Bigler plan. Mr. C. stated that the firms whose sames were signed represented between 30,000 and 40,000 workmen. Mr. Wigfall addressed the Senate on the peace proposition from Virginia. In the House, Mr. Vallandigham, of Ohio, presented a joint resolution proposing an amendment to the centitution. The House was addressed by Mr. Carey, of Ohio; Mr. Davis, of Maryland, and Mr. Sodgwick, of New York, on the crisis, and in the evening by Messra. Carey, Leach, of North Carolina, yanc formamicate with the Colonel Hayne, of South Carolina, and communicated to the Senate. In the House, a large number of petitions signed by persons who voted for Lincolin, in Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indian representing a capital of \$300,000,000, were presented in the Senate. Resolutions from the republican members of the New Jersey Legislature opposing compromise to a vote by the people was submitted and referred; and another that the President be authorized to

ays:—
"That no amendment shall be made to the constitution which will authorize or give Congress power to abolish or nterfere within any State with the domestic institutions hereof, including that of persons held to labor or serviced by the laws of said State." The following is part a list of the various compro

Conference.

1—Cohrane's.

2—Johnson's.

3—Oritenden's straight.

4—Oritenden's with Fowell's amendment.

5—Oritenden's, with Fowell's amendment.

6—Oritenden's, with Bigier's amendment.

7—Boughas'—three.

8—Etheridge's.

9—Orwin's—Committee of Thirty-three.

10—Washburne and Tappan's.

11—Love and Hamilton's.

12—Burch and Stout's.

13—Charles Francis Adams'.

14—Thea. A. R. Neison's.

15—Thylor, Phelps, Rust, Whiteley and Winelow's.

16—Thos. B. Florence's.

17—Kellogg's—a smash up of the Objects of the Stout's.

17—Rellogg's—a smash up of the Chicago platform. 18—Border States. 19—Vallandigham's.

18—Border States.

19—Vallandigham's.

20—Crittenden's, with the Virginia amendment, allowing transit of slaves through free States, offered as a soothing syrup for North Carolina, &c., &c.

The names on petitions thus far sent in may be enumerated than

Total in favor of compromise......375,625 We are now within two working days of the close of this Congress, and where and how do we stand? Let posterity answer.

Military Intelligence.

THE TWELFTH REGIMENT COURSE OF LECTURES.

The introductory of a course of lectures to be given under the auspices of the Independence Guard, Twelfth regiment, Col. Daniel Butterfield, was delivered on Tuesday evening, at Irving Hall, in Irving place, by Liout. Egbert I. Viele, late of the United States Corps of Engineers, and now Captain of Engineers of the Seventh regi ment of this city. The subject of the lecture on Tuesday evening was "Field Fortifications, Campaign Duty," &c.
The lecturer was introduced to the audience by Col. Butterfield, in a few brief prefatory remarks on the necessity of our volunteer soldiery acquiring other knowledge of the science and art of war besides that of the manual of arms, school of the company and battalion move-

The lecturer, after dwelling at some length on the necessity of a military education to men who are en-trusted with the command of troops, proceeded to describe the responsibilities which devolved on the commanding officer, among which he enumerated the necessity of fo lowing out his instructions with judgment and firmness, and a knowledge of the personal habits and character of his men. To this succeeded a description of his duties of

his men. To this succeeded a description of his duties on march; previous to entering upon which he should furnish himself with acurate information on the state of the commissariat, the method of transportation, the quantity of clothing and ammunition, and the mode of conveyance for the sick and wounded. He then dwelt upon the duty of the soldier to himself as to the preservation of his health, and more particularly as to the avoidance of unwholesome food, which he illustrated by examples from the Mexican war and the war in the Crimos.

The lecturer then dwelt at some length on the necessity of drill, and remarked that it would require 100,000 mon to efficiently man our sea cosst and interior defences; it might be imagined that these men could be supplied from the enrolled militar but what is the fact? The enrolled militar but what is the fact? The enrolled militar of New York Saste amounts to 450,000, and yet there are only 7,213 efficiently armed, as appears by the report to the Adjutant General. The State of Illinois is similarly dircumstanced; out of 230,000 enrolled men only 1,000 are armed and disciplined; and the lecturer drew from these premises the rather disheartening onclusion that the country would be powerless against a foreign invesion.

He then entered upon the immediate subject of the

clusion that the country would be powerloss against a foreign invasion.

He then entered upon the immediate subject of the lecture, "Field Works," which he illustrated by two Jiagrams, and gave a detailed description of revenments, gabions, fascines, sand bags, &c. This was succeeded by a description of the outlines of field works, in which the lecturer laid down the general conditions as to position, command, &c., all or most of which should be found in connection with every field work. He then went into a detailed account of the different descriptions of field fortifications, including the Redan, the double Redan, the triple Redan, the Lunette, and the different kinds of redoubts, circular, quadrilateral and polygonal, the star doubts, circular, quadrilateral and polygonal, the star fort and the basticned fort; and he accompanied this de-scription with a notice of the advantage and disadvantage of each form of construction.

The lecturer then described what may perhaps be called auxiliary defences, such as loopholes, stockades, tambours and blockhouses.

The construction of the parapet was part taken up.

The construction of the parapet was next taken up, and a minute description given of the manner of tracing of forming it.

of fortifications, the method of constructing them, and the auxiliary helps of which they are susceptible, the subject of obstacles to retard or prevent the approach of an enemy very naturally presented itself, and they were lucidly treated of and discussed under the several heads of palisades, fraises, cheveaux-dc-frise, abattis and trous-de-loup.

The lecturer then dwelt at some length on the method of fortifying houses, and of converting a house into a

of fortifying houses, and of converting a house into a blockhouse, if necessary.

The principles of attack were then elucidated and described very minutely, in which the distinction between a siege and a blockace, and the nature and use of lines of circumvallation and countervallation, the works of shelter, the parallels, the bogaux, sapping, and the assault, whether open or by gradual approach, were described with much exactness, and appeared to give great satisfaction.

This was naturally followed by a discourse on the principles of defence, in which the lecturer lucidity described the various means of annoying a besieging party and repolling his attacks, in Which he was as happy as upon the former occasion.

The lecturer concluded by elucidating the principles he had descloped with so much learning and ability, by an outline sketch of the siege of Schastopol, the opening paragraph of which is really so brilliant that we must do ourselves the gratification of presenting it to our readers:—

an outline skeich of the siege of Sebastopol, the opening paragraph of which is really so brilliant that we must do ourselves the gratification of presenting it to our readers:—

"I propose to illustrate this subject of field fortifications, attack and defence, by an outline sketch of the siege of Sebastopol—the most extraordinary contest which history ever has, or probably ever will record—a war in which a Catholic and a Protestant united with an infidel in an attack on the head of the Greek Church—a question of religion!—which was never decided—a war begun in haste, and ending in disaster the all parties concerned, and victory to none—a war in which for twelve weary months the battle-axes of four empires, borne by half a milion of soldiers, ratiled in vain against the walls of absolutium. It was not that Engined's chivalry had forgetten the field of Cressy, or that the glories of Austerlitz and Maresgo had faded from the flag of France, or that Russia had sought, and found in the moment of peril, whalf every people look for in their hour of need—what thirty millions of Americans are looking for now the vain—the man for the crisis. She found him; but not among her princes and her nobles; not from the list of her generals or her statemme, but in the person of a young and hitherto unknown engineer, who, with that quick, comprehensive and clear jungment known only to him who combines an educated with a practical mind, saw at a glance the work to be done, and the means to do it with. Stripping the jahipping in the harbor of their guns, and everything else that would be available on land, he suck their hulls in the channel, and with the materials obtained he prepared to defend an unfortified town against a formidable force.

"How well he did it the history of the slege will toil. The most important works were thrown up in the face and fire of the enemy. In vain the thie of battle surged against them; they rese like coral reefs amid the storms of the occan, where the lashing of the Marris date of the Alma; battle of

The lecturer was intened to with the most marked at tention, and more particularly during his graphic description of the siege.

Among the prominent military men present were Brigade Major Samuel M. Alvord, of the Second brigade; Major Hubbell, do.; Col. J. C. Pinckney, of the Sixth regiment; livision Inspector Morrelt, ex Commissary J. H. Hobart Ward, Capt. Mansheld Lovell, late of the New York City Guard; ex-Lieut. Col. Weeks, and others.

Supreme Court-General Term. Before Hon. Judges Clarke (P. J.), Sutherland and Alles

THE BOONE COUNTY PRAUDS. THE BOONE COUNTY FRAUDS.

Fin. 28.—In the matter of Jos. T. Sweet.—This case has been before the courts for some time. Application was made on Monday last for an attachment against the po lice officers for refusing to bring Sweet into court. It appears that under another order Sweet, who is charged with fergery in Indiana, was removed to that State. The General Ferm refused the order for an attachment against the police officers.

Supreme Court-General Term.

The fifth is an unconditional prohibition of the African slave trade.

The sixth provides that sections one, three and five of this proposition, and the third paragraph of the second section of the first article of the constitution, and the third paragraph of the second section of the first article of the constitution, and the third paragraph of the second section of the fourth article thereof, shall not be amended or abolished without the consent of all the States.

By the seventh and last section provision is made for compensation in all cases where fogitive slaves are rescued by violence.

These propositions were communicated to the Speaker of the Hause by Ex-President Tyler, and in the Scaate a committee, consisting of Scantors Crittenian, Bigler. Seward, Thomson and Trumbull, was appointed to take the same into consideration, and to prepare a bill for submitting them to the people.

Pres. 28.—The following proposed amendment to the

Political Intelligence.

THE UNDECOVERED PLOT.—The people are very anxious just now to know the extent of the plot whereby Old Abe was to have such an exceedingly nice chance of be slaughtered. Nobody has been able as yet to discowhere, when or how it was arranged, or in what man it was to have been carried out. Some of the republic papers begin to doubt it, and unless it is speedily revealed we shall expect to hear some ungentlemanly remarks about Old Abe's pluck. The Washington correspondent of the Besten Advertiser (republican) does not believe a word of it, and telegraphs to that journal as follows:— Do not credit the stories of a plot against his life! He bastened hither to consult friends here, and to escape

rention and the Union State Convention of Rhode Island, together with the Congressional Conventions of both par ties in both districts, have appointed committees to re-port union candidates to each and all the conventions which will assemble again on the 6th of March.

DID MASSACEUSETTS EVER SECRET&-Oertainly she did. On the 26th of March, 1845, the Legislature of Massachu.

setts passed the following resolution:—

Resolved, That Massachusetts hereby refuses to acknowledge the act of the government of the United States authorizing the admission of fexus as a legal act in any way binding her from using her utmost exertions in op-operation with other States, by every lawful and constitutional measure, to annul its conditions and defeat its accomplishment.

JUDGE BATES ON THE CHICAGO PLATFORM.—In a letter dated June 11, 1860, the Hon. Edward Bates used the fol owing language in regard to platforms:-

lowing language in regard to platforms:—

As to the platform put forward by the Chicago Convetion I have little to say, because, whether good or but that will not constitute the ground of my support of Mincoln. I have no great respect for party platforms general. They are commonly made in times of high editement, under a pressure of circumstances and with the we to conclilate present support, rather than to estalish a permanent system of principles and line of polifor the future good government of the contry. To conventions which form them are transient in their nearly their power and influence are consumed in the sing, leaving no continuing obligation upon their respective parties. And hence we need not wonder that plaforms so made are hardly ever acted upon in practice.

ARKANANG SYMATOR.—Pr. Charles B. Mitchell, the needs.

ARKANSAS SENATOR -- Pr. Charles B. Mitchell, the new United States Senator from Arkansas, to succeed Hon. Robert W. Johnson, is a Jackson democrat of the old school, and is distinguished at home for a life long service in his party's cause. He was beaten for the lower House (in the next Congress) by Mr. Gantt, now a secessionist, and the Legislature, not being that way inclined, made him a Senator instead. He is said to be a gentleman of very fine abilities, and a famous speaker withal SHGHTLY CHANGED.—The question in Louisiana is not now whether a man is "right on the goose," but is be right on the pelican?"

ELECTED TO STAY AT HOME.—The people of Tenness elected candidates to a convention, but failed to elect a

convention for them to go to.

QUITE SATISFACTORY.—It may be a source of some satisfaction to the conservative people of the country to know that twenty four of those members of Congress who voted sgainst the proposed amendment to the constitution in the House of Representatives on the 25th ult., will close their political career in Washington at least at noon on Monday next. They are all black republicans, and each

opinion that a majority of the so-called Union men are cted to the State Convention. The ruling sentiment of the Convention, the Gazette thinks, will be as follows:-Believing that the institution of slavory can be better protected, better perpetuated and have more expansion under the bread folds of the national flag, they will go for remaining in the Union if the rights and honor of the South can be there maintained; if not, they are for co-operative action with the States of Kentucky, Tennessee and Missouri.

This looks a little like another confederacy.

Personal Intelligence. Ex-Sheriff Willet, whose leg was broken recently, bas recovered sufficiently to enable him to resume his busiees the settlement of his affairs as the late Sheriffprobably next week.

probably next week.

Gen. Garland, of the United States Army; C. Crowninshield, R. H. and T. G. Stevenson and John Thomas, Jr., of Beston, are stepping at the New York Hotel.

W. L. McDowell, of London; F. W. Bradlie, C. K. Smith and V. H. Brown, of Boston, and Albert Vickers, of England, are stepping at the Brevoort House.

T. L. Davies and family, of Poughkeepsie; S. Soule, of New Orleans; E. Hopkins, of Northampton; Tinadale Drake, of Boston; H. Foot, of Springfield, and M. W. Garrison, of Alabama, are stopping at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Col. Abell, of Albany; J. J. Iawrence, of the ship Web-ster; Col. W. H. Carpenter and W. H. Seward, Jr., of Au-bure, Mr. Cobb, of Albany; I. E. Franklin, of Texas; B. Wilson, of the United States Nawy, and G. B. Simond, of Springdeld, Ill., are stopping at the Aster House.

Springdeld, Ill., are stopping at the Astor House.

G. Dudley, of Cedar Cliff; Mr. and Mrs. Orilton, of London, C. W.; C. Fine, of New York; D. H. Burke and Simeon Tobey, Jr., of New Orleans; E. K. Olmstoad, of Washington; Gilbert Adams, of Philadelphia, and Jose McSunern, of the steamer Velasco, are stopping at the Lafarge House.

Hon. Erastus Corning, of Albany; Dr. Prime and H. S. Bishop, of the United States Army; W. Whitney, Mr. Hooper and G. F. Wadsworth, of Boston; T. M. Vail, of Troy; E. B. Judson and wife, of Oswego; W. P. Ragland and L. Hyman, of Virginia, are stopping at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Cent. Cent. Center of the United States Army; T. Hymphray

and I. Hyman, of Virginia, are stopping at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Capt. Craig, of the United States Army; T. Humphrey,
of Maryland; S. Raymond, of Cleveland; S. D. Harvey, of
Richmond; N. L. De Pass and J. J. Modiala, of Charleston, S. C.; J. B. Camp, of Georgia; Henry Root, of Quincy,
Ill.; C. N. Peden and N. A. Bemon, of Nashville, Tenn.
R. F. Dunn, of Memphia; N. C. Somple, of Louisville, Ky.,
and S. A. Whitney, of New Jersey, are stopping at the
Metropolitan Hotel.

The French Emperor has despatched Mr. F. Ailhaud,
Directeur Divissionnaire des Lignes Telegraphiques, to
this country on a special scientific mission. He has been
directed to inquire into our whole telegraphic system and
its operation, with the view of affording the French government all the information desirable for the improve-

vernment all the information desirable for the improve-ment of that in use in France. M. Alihaud is now in this country, and is actively engaged in carrying out the objects of his mission.

Manufacturing Statistics of Middlesex
County, Mass.
The following table, compiled from the recent census
returns, gives the number of manufacturing establishments in the several towns and cities in Middlesex county, Mass., with the amount of capital invested, annual
value of products, and the number of men and women
employed:—

No. Carifet. No. Capital Value of Men Women

	Estab.	Invested.	Products.		Emp'd
Marlboro'		\$664,000	\$3,064,000	1,598	277
Pepperell	.11	158 000	361,000	83	21
Arbby		36 000	42,000	15	
Groton		271,000		258	60
Townsend	. 2	93,000	220,000	212	
Shirley		165,060	455 000	191	11/
North Reading		51,000	252,000	280	150
Rending		168 000	446,000	493	108
stoneham		138 000	1,492,000	932	274
Metrose	. 4	16 000	107 000	126	25
Medford		323,000	684,000	457	3
Malden		699,000	926.000	372	146
Somerville		523 000	1,248,000	658	30
Typgsboro		17 000	21,000	9	7
Billerica		205,000	591,000	133	59
Burlington		1 000	2,000	1	***
Dracut		230,000	571,000	50	102
Cheimsford		219 000	5:2.000	254	92
Westford		90 000	197 900	125	17
Tewksbury	. 3	26 000	87,000	56	-
Wilmington	.16	42 000	269 000	48	-
Holly ton		256.600	820.000	622	303
Natick	45	428 000	1.589 000	1,428	202
Hopkinton	. 25	296 000	1.390.000	1,282	768
Arbiand	. 7	118 000	307 000	425	0.554
Sherborn	.12	35 000	131 000	99	1
Woburn		747.000	2 361 000	1.142	273
Framingham .	.27	621.000	957 000	412	370
Bedford	.17	25,000	82 000	53	49
Stow		131 000	272 000	119	97
Acton		88 000	212 000	150	27
Littleton		10 000	26 000	14	
Concord		105 000	200 000	112	35
Cartiele	. 4	5,600	5,000	9	-
Winchester	. 8	182 000	440 000	110	2
W. Cambridge	. 4	113 000	280 000	60	10 5
Waltham	25	1.062.000	2 684 000	860	646
Lowell	.40	13.278.000	15 745 500	4,361	8,591
Brigation	61	619,000	4.842,000	279	
Watertown	.10	180,000	597 000	243	98
Newton		612 000	1,493,000	419	180
Charlestown		437.000	600 000	316	9
Cambridge		1,757 000	5.032.000	1,866	277
Sudbury	-14	227,000	683 000	144	100
Weston	16	29 000	63,000	78	104
		20.000	00,000		-
Total 10.	466 \$2	5.810.000	\$53,968,000	21,416	13,744

Total... 10,466 \$25,810,000 \$53,998,000 21,416 13,744
The above includes the boot and shoe making business at Natick, Stonoham, Mariboro', Holliston, Honkinton and the Readings, and the slaughter houses at Brighton, but does not include the Navy Yard or the State prison at Charlestown.

The towns of Lincoln, Dunstable, Belmont, Rexboro' and Lexington have no establishments where the products are \$500 annually, and are not included in the above list.

An Earthquage.—The Newark Mercury says that two distinct shocks or concensions were felt in that city on Tuesday, about noon. In Biomais-it bells were rung and house chaken. In Orange doors were shaken to and frowhile to Paters m, Belleville and other piaces there were similar phenomena.

Italian National Committee in New York.
THE GARBALDI FUND.

To M. PASTACALDI, Esq., 87 Pearl street, New York:— I received in due time your draft on London, dated I received in due time your draft on London, dated Sept. 11, 1866, for £593 13s. 21., equal to \$2,899 03, the result of contributions collected by the committee of which you are the treasurer. Please tender the expression of the gratitude of Italy to those who have contributed for her emancipation, and request them to continue in the generous work until our enemies shall entirely disappear from our land—an event which will, I hope, make glorious the Italian history of 1861.

CAPRERA, Feb. 1, 1861.

The above extract of an autograph letter of Garibaldi contains the receipt of all the contributions received and forwarded by the above committee, composed of V. Botta, E. P. Fabbri, M. Pastacaldi, G. Albinola, Dr. G. Ceccarini, O. Fabbricotti, E. J. Fabbri, G. Negretti, G. Valerio, and G. Galan. The same committee have en hand everal objects of fine arts, contributed for the same object, and they are waiting for the events to make a new appeal to the friends of Italy.

Surrogate's Office.

Before Edward C. West, Surrogate.

Will of Charlotte Fuller.—This will was admitted to proate yesterday. Of the estate disposed of by it, which

bate yesterday. Of the estate disposed of by it, which is considerable in amount, \$1,000 is given to the Association for the Relief of Indigent, Aged and Respectable Fermales in the city of New York, and \$1,000 to the New York Bible Society, formed in 1823.

Will of Peter Westerelt — The will of Peter Westervelt, of Backensack, N. J., has likewise been admitted to probate. After bequeathing the bulk of his estate to his relatives, the testater gives \$1,000 in three equal shares to the American Bible Society, the Board of Domestic Missions and the Tract Society of the Reformed Dutch Church, and also any money which may ever be collected on a bond which the deceased held against L. Van Norden for \$1,150, is ordered to be given to the same three societies, in as many equal shares.

WILL OF MRS. BLANKMAN.

WILL OF MRS. BLANKMAN. J. M. Lewis, the cashier of the Union Bank, was the

first witness examined for the contestants of this will vesterday. He testified that he has received checks from Mr. Maillard, the deceased attesting witness, but that he was unacquainted with his handwriting.

Lawrence L. Bennet; was the next witness brought on

the stand. He testified that he was a jeweller; that he knew the testatrix for fifteen years; that he had seen her write several times, and had received checks from her signed J. Augusta Bennett, but could not say that he had received any signed Jone A. Blankman; and that he thought he knew her handwriting, and should say the signature to the will offered for probate was not her

signature to the will offered for probate was not her writing.

James B. Burgess, a broker, was the next witness. He testified that he had received chesks from A. T. Maillard, and thought he should know his signature, and that, in his opinion, the signature on the will offered for probate was dissimilar to the signatures which he had seen. Robert G. Buribut, a salesman in Smith & Sons' establishment, testified that he had not seen Maillard write, but that he had his checks or drafts, and that he was "to some extent" acquainted with his hanowriting, and should not think that the A. T. Maillard in the will was his signature.

Isaac H. Hussey, a broker, testified to knowing Maillard seventeen years; that he had seen him write, and had his signature, he should think the signature to the will was not in his handwriting.

Edwin Bennett was the next witness called He testified that he was a jeweller; that he knew Maillard for five years.

The remainder of the evidence of this witness was post.

fed that he was a jewener; that years.

The remainder of the evidence of this witness was postponed till the case comes or again.

F. Tracy was then called. He is one of the dry goods
firm of Tracy, Irwin & Co., and testified that he knew
Mailiard, who was several years employed in his cetabhishment; that he frequently saw him write, and that in
his opinion the signature to the will was not in his hand
writing.

his opinion the signature to the win.
writing.
These were the chief points elicited on the direct examination. The case was adjourned till to day. The appeal of Laura E. Taylor and others from the de cree of the Surrogate admitting the last will and testament of Elizabeth Cleu to probate was called up.

cree of the Surregate admitting the last will and testament of Elizabeth Cleu to probate was called up.

Surrogate Bradford, ex-Judge Dean and John A. Bryan appeared for the respondents, and Messrs. Stoughton, Hutchins and Marsh for the appellants. It will be recollected that Mrs. Cleu died in New York in March, 1869, her husband, John F. Cleu, to whom she was murried in 1861, surviving her. She left Albert Day and Alfred F. Day, her brothers, and her sasters Laura E. Taylor and M. Josephine Davlin her sole heirs at law. There were no children. From the printed report of the case it appears that the instrament in question which left all her property, nearly half a million, to her husband, was proponded by the respondent, her husband, as the last will and testament of the said Elizabeth Cleu, fand was by her executed on the 9th day of December, 1861. It was delivered to the Surregate, after her death, by John B. Purroy, who had long been the attorney and legal adviser of the respondent. The probate of this instrument was by the appellants contested upon the ground that it had been revoked by her subsequent execution of two several willsone executed about the lat day of Soptember, 1853, expressly revoking all former wills; and the other executed on the 16th day of December, 1856, sontaining an express clause of revocation, and making devises and bequests so utterly inconsistent with the provisions of the instrument propounded, as thereby to revoke the same. At about the time the first of these was executed, and when it was drawn, Mr. Purroy, who prepared the same, afrew another, almost identical with it is language, which was executed by the respondent in favor of Mrs. Cleu. And that he also erred in not finding, as matter of fact, that the "Hall will" contained a similar clause of revocation, and also devises and bequests so inconsistent with those contained in the instrument propounded, as, in judgment of law, to revoke the same; and should the Court agree with the appellants in either of these views, the decre the proof must be equivalent in force and clearness to that degree which is requisite to establish a will. More probability was not enough. The Court will not overture a solemn instrument upon surmise, suspicion or conjecture. There must be proof. The count probabil is on the contestants. The law will presume nothing in their favor. After her death the one executed in 1853 was found under the following circumstances:—A few days before she died, and when conseious that she could not long survive, she derivered to Mrs. Lockwood, the daughter of Mrs. Dodge, in whose house she then was, and with both of whom she was on terms of intimate friendship, a black leather bag, with instructors to convey the same, upon her decease, to her aister, the said Martha Josephine Dovlin, who rosisted in Brooklyn, and there in her prosence, to open the same, and from among the bills contained therein to select and preserve such as were of a business character and to destroy those which were not. These instructions were followed, and in the bag was found a part of a will. Its mutilated condition when thus found has led to its being called the "Forn Will." Upon this instrument, when so discovered, were the words, "Will of Elizabeth Cleu" endorsed in the handwriting of Mr. Cleu. In Docember, 1856, and after, as it is claimed, a misundersanding had issued between herself and her husband. Mrs. Cleu resolved to make a will in which her busband was excluded. She thereupon employed Mr. Pavid P, Hall to prepare a will for this purpose, which he did, and Mrs. Cleu in the presence of four witnesses, signed it in Mr. Hall's office. On the same day she delivered this last will to Miss Eliza Wetherell, and there obtained the "Hall will" and returned therewith to the St. Denis Hotel, where Mrs. Cleu then boarded. She there, in the presence of Mrs. Lockwood, tore therefrom the seals and signatures, declaring that as to some of the property therein devised she intended to make a different disposition, by the execution of another will. Upon her death

Police Intelligence. ALLEGED DOCK THEVES IN COSTODY.—Six stevedores and a longshoreman, named Edward Butler, Felix Brennan, William Brennan, James McCahey, Patrick McCassidy and James Ward, were taken into custody yester-day by detectives Farley and Eastace, on a charge of steeling goods from the vessels of the New York, Liverstealing goods from the vessels of the New York, Liverpool and Philadelphia Steamship Company, lying at Pier 44 North river. In the possession of one of the prisoners was found a portion of the stolen property, consisting of cutiery and ribbons. This led to a further search, and upon investigation the offloers found that a quantity of watch movements, valued at \$1,200, had been sold to a jeweller in Houston street by another of the prisoners. The property was recovered, and subsequently identified as having been stolen from the steamship company's wharf. The prisoners were all taken to Police Headquarters and locked up.

The King of the Sweeps in Trouble.—An irrepressible darkey, known as the "King of the Sweeps." was taken

The King of the Sweers in Thotals.—An irrepressione darkey, known as the "King of the Sweeps," was taken into cutody yesterday morning by Sergeant Jour-dan, of the Sixth precinct, on charge of having stabbed a mulatto girl named Mary Mitchell. The royal offender, it mulatto girl named Mary Mitchell. The royal offender, it appears, actuated by motives of jealousy, attacked the ineffective Mary in her own apartment, at No. 62 Centre street, cutting and disfiguring her face in a shocking manner. Into demonstration over, the sweep fled to his den on the Five Points, but Jourdan ferreted him out and brought him up be fore Justice Kelly. The prisoner stated that his name was John Murray, but that he was better kin with by his regal title than by any other. The officer gives the fellow a very bad character, and said there were three of his Majesty's brothers in the State prison. The magnetrate decided to lock up the prisoner until the complainant should be well enough to appear in doort.

Counterior.—Mr. E. O. Flood, who was arrested some

Connection.—Mr. F. O. Flood, who was arrested some days ago on charge of being editor of the Chy Life, wishes us to state that the charge preferred against him is not founded on fact. He admits having had a connec-tion with that sheet, but not in the capacity of editor or

proprietor.

CENECS OF MESOURI.—The St. Louis papers contain the results of a State census of Missouri, taxon in August last, two months after the United States census was taken. A comparison of the two shows some curious results, as follows:—

 Free
 1085,095

 115,013
 112,032
 Less in Aug. 49,236 8,559 62,823

OUR MEDICAL INSTITUTIONS.

The Opthalmic Hospital Commencement.
The Annual Commencement of this institution took
place on Monday evening in the Lecture Room of the Medical College in Fourteenth street. Peter Cooper pre-sided and delivered the diplomas to the graduates of the Opthalmic College, amid the ordinary supply of applaced from the numerous assemblage on similar occasions.

After this ceremony was gone through, Dr. Jose P.

GARRER was introduced and delivered an address to the

After this ceremony was gone through, Dr. Jour P. Garrien was introduced and delivered an address to the meeting. After briefly stating the history of opthalmic surgery the lecturer stated that the eye, when connected with this science, may be compared to a nursery plant which blooms more beautifully when under proper care and treatment. An instance of the march of the progress of surgery is the New York Opthalmic Hospital, which ought to become the most illustrious institution of the same description in the world. He urged upon the students that whether this honor should belong to the New York Hospital or not depended on the students. Thus they would honor a city of free institutions, which knows no North, no South, no East, no West. (Loud applause.)

Dr. James F. Kirenan delivered the valedictory address. He desired to know what san of Esculapius could coldly contemplate the free Greece of the West in its present condition, and not remember the fac of former Greece and be jealous for its safety. (Applause.) In ancient Greece medicine may have been said to have its origin. Then it was resured in Italy, from which country it was given to the rest of the civilized world. It is requisite though that men should give their attention entirely to particular branches of medicine before perfection could be arrived at in the knowledge of this toble science. All the modern deviluace countries, including France, Germany, England and the United States, have bonored the modical science by honoring its brightest disciples. The people, generally, and especially the idea that physicians should be provided with a large pocket for insults and a small one for pennics. (Laughter.) The medical man should occupy a great many public positions which are filled by other men, though medical men should not be politicisms. The scramble for office should be beneath them. (Laughter.)

The Doctor carried his eulogiums on the profession to so exalted a point in the sublame, that there was a constant ground of the ridiculous in view, though he

Annual Commencement of the Hom thic Medical College.

The first annual commencement of the Hor Medical College of this city was held yesterday in the all of the Historical Scolety, corner of Second avenue and Eleventh street. There was a large audience in the body of the room, including the students about to graduate. On the platform were the faculty, comprising Drs. Beakley, Ward, Hunt, Semple, Kirley, Smith Drs. Beekley, Ward, Hunt, Semple, Kirley, Smith and Carmichael, together with several members of the Board of Managing Trustees. Dodworth's Band was in attendance, under the leader-ship of Harvey B. Dodworth, and enlivened the proceedings at intervals by the principal patriotic tunes, and several choice morceaux from the most popula

The Hon. DANIEL F. TIEMANN, Provident of the Board of

minaging Trustees, was called to the Chair, when prayer was said by the Rev. Mathew Hale Sintth, after which, the President conferred the degree of Doctor of Medicine on the following graduates, presenting each with a discontine of the following graduates, presenting each with a discontine of the following graduates, presenting each with a discontine of the following graduates, presenting each with a discontine of the following from the following the following

Supreme Court of the United States. FER. 26.—On motion of Mr. Attorney General Stanton Richard M. Corwine, Esq., of Ohio, was admitted an at

torney and counsellor of this court.
On motion of Hon. Lyman Trumbull, W. H. L. Wallace,
Esq., of Illinois, was admitted an attorney and counsellor of this court.
On motion of 180n. Samuel F. Vinton, B. P. Kendall.

or this court.

On motion of 16m. Samuel F. Vinton, B. F. Rendall, Fig., of Weshington Territory, was admitted an attorney and counsellor of this court.

No. 84.—Jaceb E. Curtis, slaintiff, is. the County of Butler.—The argument of this cause was continued by Mr. Elwin M. Stanton for the plaintiff.

No. 85.—Benjamin T. Phelps et al., plaintiff in error, and the consideration of the Court on the record and printed arguments by Mr. Bickey for the plaintiff in error, and by Mr. Cock for the defendants in error.

No. 85.—Thacker B. Howard, plaintiff in error, is. Francis Bugles.—This cause was argued by Mr. Philips for the plaintiff in error, and submitted on a printed argument by Mr. Clay for the defendant in error.

No. 89.—Joseph A. Sheirburn, plaintiff in error, is Jacob De Cordere et al.—This cause was submitted to the consideration of the Court on the record and printed argument by Mr. Paschal for the detendant in error.

No. 89.—Samuel Marry et al., plaintiff in error, and by Mr. Paschal for the detendants in error.

No. 90.—Samuel Marry et al., plaintiff in error, and printed argument by Mr. Glaver for the defendant in error.

No. 91.—Maria Joseph Chause, plaintiff in error, et. Manuel Terrine et al.—This cause was submitted to the consideration of the Court on the record and printed argument by Mr. Glaver for the defendant in error.